The NEW-HAVEN GAZETTE, AND THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MANY SHALL RUN TO AND FRO, AND KNOWLEDGE SHALL BE INCREASED. Dan. Chap. XII. v. 4.

(Vol. II.) Thurſday, *December* 20, M.DCC.LXXXVII. (No. 44.)

A COUNTRYMAN, No. V.

To the People of Connecticut.

YOU do not hate to read Newſpaper Eſſays on the new conſtitution, more than I hate to write them. Then *we will be ſhort*--- which I have often found the *beſt* expreſſion in a dull ſermon, except the *laſt*.

Whether the mode of election pointed out in the propoſed conſtitution is well calculated to ſupport the principles which were deſigned to be eſtabliſhed in the different branches of the legiſlature, may perhaps be juſtly doubted;—and may perhaps in ſome future day be diſcuſſed.

The deſign undoubtedly was, that the houſe of repreſentatives ſhould be a *popular* aſſembly,—that the ſenate ſhould, in its nature, be ſomewhat more permanent, and that the two houſes ſhould be completely independent of each other. Theſe *principles* are right.—For the preſent we will ſuppoſe they will be ſupported—there then remains to be conſidered no conſiderable difference between the continental government which is propoſed, and your preſent government, except that the time for which you chooſe your preſent rulers is only for ſix and twelve months, and the time for which you are to chooſe your continental rulers is for two, four, and ſix years.

The convention were miſtaken if they ſuppoſed they ſhould leſſen the evils of tumultuous elections by making elections leſs frequent.—But are your liberties endangered by this meaſure? Philoſophy may miſlead you. Aſk experience.—Are not the liberties of the people of England as ſafe as yours?—They are not as free as you, becauſe much of their government is in the hands of *hereditary majeſty* and *nobility*. But is not that part of the government which is under the controul of the commons exceedingly well guarded? But ſtill the houſe of commons is only a third branch——the *only* branch who are appointed by the people,—and they are choſen but once in *ſeven years*. Is there then any danger to be apprehended from the length of time that your rulers are to ſerve? when none are to ſerve more than ſix years---one whole houſe but two years, and your Preſident but four.

The great power and influence of an hereditary monarch of Britain has ſpread many alarms, from an apprehenſion that the commons would ſacrifice the liberties of the people to the money or influence of the crown: But the influence of a powerful *hereditary monarch*, with the national Treaſury—Army—and fleet at his command—and the whole executive government---and one third of the legiſlative in his hands,—conſtantly operating on a houſe of commons, whoſe duration is never leſs than *ſeven years*, unleſs this ſame monarch ſhould *end* it, (which he can do in an hour) has never yet been ſufficient to obtain one vote of the houſe of commons which has taken from the people the *liberty of the preſs,---trial by jury,---the rights of conſcience, or of private property.*

——Can you then apprehend danger of oppreſſion and tyranny from the too great duration of the power of *your* rulers.

Fairfield, Dec. 13, 1787.

Mr. Meigs,

By publiſhing the incloſed in your next you will oblige a number of your cuſtomers.

Inſtructions intended for the conſideration of the Freemen of Fairfield.

Gentlemen,

AS the cloſe of a war, in which the world was called upon to attend to a ſpectacle, the moſt ſolemn, intereſtnig, and magnificent, in human affairs—the patient and energetic ſtruggles of freedom againſt oppeſſion, of juſtice againſt power, and of patriotiſm

againſt venality, corruption, and the luſt of domination; the providence of God graciouſly crowned the efforts of our countrymen, with an advantageous and honorable peace. This bleſſing, ineſtimable in itſelf, was peculiarly endeared to us, by the ſufferings we had endured, and by the expence with which it was purchaſed. For the attainment of ſuch a peace, thro' a ſeries of painful years, our lives had hung in doubt before us, from day to day; our ſleep been frequently alarmed by the cry of midnight enemies; the ſolemn worſhip of our Creator weekly broken up by inroad and rapine; our property, our houſes, and our churches, laid in aſhes by the wantonneſs conflagration. In the field, we fought, and we bled; our fathers, our brethren, and our children, reſigned their lives to the weapons of deſtruction, or yielded them up to the more ſlow and dreadful enginry of impriſonment, famine, and peſtilential diſeaſe; while our country, to ſecure the glorious purchaſe, poured out millions of treaſure, and rivers of blood.

At the arrival of peace, we anticipated the liberty and ſecurity, for which ſuch a price had been paid. With the fondeſt expectations, we already realized the return of that period, when the wiſdom, integrity, and unanimity of public councils, the uniform operation of law, the undiſturbed adminiſtration of juſtice, and the well directed energy of efficacious government, ſhould ſecure to every citizen the fruits of his honeſt induſtry, and to the public the bleſſings of commerce, order, and union, and the glory of that righteouſneſs, which exalteth a nation. But we have lived to ſee theſe expectations diſappointed.

Soon after we engaged in the war, at a moment, when the infancy of our union, the cement of common danger, and the enthuſiaſtic ardour of patriotiſm ſhut the eyes, even of good and great men, to the proſpect of diſobedience, and diſunion, the Congreſs of theſe States formed a ſyſtem of federal government. It is not to be wondered at, that men, who had ſeen the ſlighteſt recommendations from them operate more powerfullly, in this country, than the decrees of deſpotiſm in any other, and a ſenſe of the common intereſt produce a ſeries of exertions, which aſtoniſhed mankind, ſhould fixedly believe, that a political ſyſtem, which advanced all private and national intereſt, and injured none, would, when ſolemnly and univerſally adopted, poſſeſs an influence, ſufficient to effectuate all the purpoſes of a wiſe and good government. The Confederation was indeed ſo friendly to public and private happineſs, that it not only invited all men of benevolence and patriotiſm, but all thoſe ſelfiſh men, who had diſcernment enough to underſtand their real intereſt, to unite in its ſupport and execution. But experience has ſufficiently proved, that theſe conſiderations could not ſecure it a general and energetic operation. We attribute not this fact to the ſingular depravity of our countrymen: We believe the citizens of theſe United States are poſſeſſed of as much rationality, patriotiſm, and virtue, as ever belonged to the ſame number of mankind: far more than ever exiſted in turbulent Rome, or fluctuating Grece. Nay, further, we believe ourcountrymen as patriotic at the preſent hour, as at the commencement of the late war; when extreme impending danger, and the ſight of a common enemy, furniſhed more favourable means of exhibiting our national character. The difference of appearances, we believe, ariſes merely from the difference in our circumſtances, and we are convinced that the mind which will cheerfully be borne forward into the field of battle, by military enthuſiaſm, will not, of courſe, coolly ſet down, under the preſſure of debt, and ſevere taxation.

Unhappily the Confederation contained in itſelf no principles of union, and ſecured to Congreſs no means of executing its reſolutions, but ſuch as required underſtanding to diſcern them, above the common meaſure, and a greater ſhare of public ſpirit to execute them, than ever belonged to the majority of any people. In this ſyſtem, the citizens of America were *invited* to *conform* to the deciſions of government; the inhabitants of other countries have ever been *conſtrained* to *obey* them. Conformity to ſuch a ſyſtem is not to be expected, even after habits of ſubmiſſion to government have been long and uninterruptedly fixed, and after uniformity of taxation has forbidden the mind to look for any other mode of political exiſtence; much leſs may it be hoped for, when ſuch habits are not even begun, and when the mind has not hardly entertained ſuſpicions, that taxes are to be paid at all. The truth is, at leaſt in our opinion, that this plan of government is too gentle, and too merely *perſuaſive*, effectually to regulate the national concerns of any people, deſcended from apoſtate Adam, and inhabiting a

corrupted and contentious world.

These remarks exhibit our ideas of the national diſeaſe, and of the neceſſary remedy. We are happy to find our countrymen ſo generally convinced of the reality, and danger, of this diſeaſe, as to convene a moſt illuſtrious delegation, from all parts of this continent, for the intereſting purpoſe of providing the remedy.

The hour is arrived, an auſpicious one we deem it, in which the citizens of theſe States are again invited by the ſtill voice of order and authority, to examine, for adoption, a new ſyſtem of federal government: a ſyſtem in which, with the higheſt pleaſure, we find thoſe, which experience has proved the principal defects of the firſt ſyſtem, effectually removed. That poſſeſſes imperfections, of its own, we doubt not; for it is the work of imperfect man. That it is at the ſame time, as energetic, more lenient, more friendly to private liberty and happineſs, and ſtained with fewer blemiſhes, than any conſtitution of government, hitherto enjoyed by mankind, we are fully convinced. With the moſt pleaſing expectations, we ſee Congreſs inveſted, by this ſyſtem, with ſufficient dignity and authority to make *them*, and *us*, reſpectable. A ſolid bond of union appears manifeſtly laid, in the nature of our political exiſtence, which fairly promiſes ſtrength and conſiſtency in our public meaſures, and a national connection in all our public concerns. Means, not deviſeable only, but practicable, we flatter ourſelves, are involved in it, for diſcharging that national debt, which juſtice and reputation unitedly oblige us punctually to diſcharge. We hail the day, as not far diſtant, when a power ſhall exiſt in theſe United States, enabled to form treaties, laws, and regulations of Commerce, which ſhall compel the nations of Europe to recall their unjuſt reſtrictions upon America, and to conduct their intercourſe with us, upon the plan of reciprocal advantage. We hail the day, when no domeſtic incendiary ſhall dare to diſturb the peace, and poiſon the minds, of his honeſt neighbours, and when perſons, in the chair of office ſhall experience full conviction, that underhand oppoſition to federal meaſures is the direct road to infamy, and political annihilation. And ſtill more do we hail the day, when the honeſt man ſhall ſee himſelf ſecure of the fruits of his own induſtry; when law ſhall not annul, or change, the tenure of contracts, between man and man; when breaches of public faith ſhall no longer be pleaded, as a ſanction for private villainy; when paper, and promiſes, ſhall no more be legally deemed a payment of debts; when the diſtinction between the ſeparate intereſts of different States ſhall be forever forgotten; and when the faith, the government, and the character, of Rhode-Iſland ſhall ceaſe to pervade, or to threaten, the reſt of the union.

Againſt theſe evils the ſyſtem under conſideration, in our opinion furniſhes effectual proviſion; and with ſuch a proviſion it can ſcarcely contain any defects, ſufficient to warrant its rejection. This we eſteem the great and effectual remedy of our complicated political diſorders. This event, and this only, is the reward of our labours, our dangers, and our ſufferings; this alone is the eſtabliſhment of genuine and rational libertey; and this alone can render the peace, which was bought at ſo high, and ſo glorious a price, a real or permanent bleſſing.

With theſe great objects in view, we confeſs ourſelves unable to feel the force of thoſe objections, which ſome of our countrymen (in in ſome inſtances, we are afraid, neither neither from honeſty nor public ſpirit) have made againſt the federal conſtitution. Free from any jealouſy of that power, which, from paſt experience, we believe as ſafely lodged with our repreſentatives when met in Congreſs, as when met in a ſtate aſſembly, and deſtitute of every expectation, that the inhabitants of this extenſive continent, influenced as they muſt be ſuppoſed to be, by ſo many different views, and intereſts, will ever coincide in a ſyſtem, more agreeable to our wiſhes, we heartily unite in giving to it our fulleſt approbation.

With theſe views, Gentlemen, we commend this important ſubject to your attention and exertions. From the knowledge we poſſeſs of your abilities, integrity, and patriotiſm, we entertain not a ſingle doubt of your faithful and diligent efforts for its adoption. At the ſame time we ſincerely congratulate you, and the citizens of this county at large, whoſe repreſentatives have ever, with the higheſt honour, and uniformity, ſupported federal meaſures, on the proſpect which the preſent appearance of our country preſents us, of the nobleſt of all political events—the adoption of a wiſe and deſirable ſyſtem of government, not from ſervility and conſtraint, but from the coolneſs of deliberation, and the freedom of voluntary choice.

HINTS to MANUFACTURERS.

To SHOP-KEEPERS.

YOU can buy country made flannel as it comes from the loom, at about two ſhillings for a yard of yard wide. It certainly will not coſt more if you pay caſh. *Four pence or fourpence halfpenny will in quantities pay for dying, fulling, and dreſſing it into a cloth very ſuitable for coarſe winter cloaths. Can you buy imported cloths ſo cheap? The people will ſoon ſee that they cannot buy ſo durable imported cloths. You will all aſk, will it be as handſome? Anſwer, Perhaps it will, but if not, what is beauty in cloth of 2ſ4 a yard or even 4ſ?*

Antifœderal Diſhoneſty detected.

The following paragraph was publiſhed in the Independent Gazetteer of the 24th ult.

A correſpondent ſays, his excellency J. Jay (a gentleman of the firſt-rate abilities joined to a good heart) who was at firſt carried away with the new plan of government, is now decidedly againſt it, and ſays it is as deep and wicked a conſpiracy as has ever been formed in the darkeſt ages againſt the liberties of a free people. In New-York it goes by the name of the *gilded trap*, and very properly; for when we find men of the firſt abilities and beſt intentions, at firſt taken with it, how very artful muſt it be drawn up and gloſſed over; and who will wonder that General Waſhington or any other man ſhould have ſigned it in Convention. The governor of New-York is very active againſt it, and will not call the aſſembly, while in the mean time the people will have time to think for themſelves on this important ſubject.

The REVERSE.

Mr. Oſwald,

I ſend you an extract of a letter I have received from Mr. Jay, which I beg you will inſert in your paper,

JOHN VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, 7th Dec. 1787.

"New-York 1ſt Dec. 1787.

"Dear Sir,

"I THANK you for your obliging letter of the 24th ult. encloſing a paragraph in M. Oſwald's paper of the ſame date. You have my authority to deny the change of ſentiments it imputes to me, and to declare that in my opinion, it is adviſeable for the people of America to adopt the conſtitution propoſed by the late convention. If you ſhould think it expedient to publiſh this letter, I have no objections to its being done."

JOHN JAY.

Mr. Meigs,

Pleaſe to republiſh the incloſed extracts from Dr. Price's Obſervations. Every true whig who reads the paragraph under the title "PUBLIC DEBT," will cordially apply to the author of the Centinel, who has abuſed the "*man greatly beloved*," the following lines of Shakeſpeare,

"He's fit for treaſons, ſtratagems, and ſpoils——
"The motions of his ſoul are dark as night,
"And his affections black as EREBUS—
"——Let no ſuch man be truſted——

I am, yours &c. X.

PUBLIC DEBTS.

I muſt not, however, forget that there is one of their debts on which no ſinking fund can have any effect; and which it is impoſſible for them to diſcharge: a debt greater perhaps than has ever been due from any country, and which will be deeply felt by their lateſt poſterity. But it is a debt of gratitude only, of *gratitude* to that General, who has been raiſed up by providence to make them free and independent, and whoſe name muſt ſhine among the firſt in the future annals of the benefactors of mankind."

PEACE.

"No proviſion is made for enforcing the deciſions of Congreſs, and this renders them inefficient and futile. I am by no means qualified to point out the beſt method of removing this defect. Much muſt be given up for this purpoſe, nor is it eaſy to give up *too much*. Without all doubt the powers of Congreſs muſt be enlarged. In particular a power muſt be given it to collect on certain occaſions the *force of the confederacy*, and to employ it in carrying its deciſions into *execution*."

"Congreſs muſt be truſted with a power of procuring *ſupplies* for defraying the expences of the Union; of contracting debts, and providing funds for diſcharging them; and this power muſt not be *capable of being defeated* by the oppoſition of *any minority* in the States."

"In ſhort the *credit* of the United States, their *ſtrength*, their *reſpectability* abroad, their *liberty* at home, and even their *exiſtence*, depend on the preſervation of a *firm* political union; and ſuch an union *cannot* be preſerved, without giving *all poſſible weight and energy* to the authority of that dele-

gation which conſtitutes the union."

"Should the return of peace & the pride of independence lead them to ſecurity and diſſipation---- Should they loſe thoſe virtuous & ſimple manners by which alone republics can long ſubſiſt--- Should falſe refinement, luxury, and impiety, ſpread among them; exceſſive jealouſy diſtract their governments; and claſhing intereſts, ſubject to no ſtrong controul, break the federal union---The conſequence will be, that the faireſt experiment ever tried in human affairs will miſcarry; and that a REVOLUTION which had revived the hopes of good men and promiſed an opening to better times, will become a diſcouragement to all future efforts in favour of liberty, and prove only an opening to a new ſcene of human degeneracy and miſery.

Extract from the LANDHOLDER, No. VI.

JUST at the cloſe of the convention whoſe proceedings in general were zealouſly ſupported by Mr Maſon, he moved that no navigation-act ſhould ever be paſſed but with the conſent of two thirds of both branches; urging that a navigation act might be paſſed excluding foreign bottoms from carrying American produce to market, and throw a monopoly of the carrying buſineſs into the hands of the eaſtern ſtates who attend to navigation, and that ſuch an excluſion of foreigners would raiſe the freight of the produce of the ſouthern ſtates, —— and for theſe reaſons Mr. Maſon would have it in the power of the ſouthern ſtates to prevent any navigation act. This clauſe, as unequal and partial in the extreme to the ſouthern ſtates, was rejected; becauſe it ought to be left on the ſame footing with other national concerns, and becauſe no ſtate would have a right to complain of a navigation-act which ſhould leave the carrying buſineſs equally open to them all. The who preferred cultivaing their lands would do ſo; thoſe who choſe to navigate and become carriers would do that. The loſs of this queſtion determined Mr. Maſon againſt ſigning the doings of the convention, and is undoubtedly among his reaſons as drawn for the ſouthern ſtates; but for the eaſtern ſtates this would not do. It would convince us that Mr. Maſon preferred the ſubjects of every foreign power to the ſubjects of the United States who live in New-England: even the Britiſh who lately ravaged Virginia, that Virginia, my countrymen, where your relations laviſhed their blood ---where your ſons laid down their lives to ſecure her and us the freedom and independence in which we now rejoice, and which can only be continued to us by a firm, and effective union.---But do not believe the people of Virginia are all thus ſelfiſh: No, there is a Waſhington, a Blair, a Maddiſon and a Lee, (not R. H. L.) and I am perſuaded there is a Majority of liberal, juſt and federal men in Virginia, who whatever their ſentiments may be of the new conſtitution, will deſpiſe the artful injuſtice contained in Col. Maſon's reaſons as publiſhed in the Connecticut papers."

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"I intreat you, my fellow citizens, to read and examine it for yourſelves, you are moſt of you as learned as the objector, and certainly as able to judge of its virtues or vices as he is. To make the objections more plauſible, they are called *The objections of the Hon. George Maſon, &c.* They may poſſibly be his, but be aſſured they were not thoſe made in convention, and being directly againſt what he there ſupported in one inſtance, ought to caution you againſt giving any credit to the reſt; his violent oppoſition to the powers given Congreſs to regulate trade, was an open decided preference of all the world to you. A man governed by ſuch narrow views and local prejudices, can never be truſted; and his pompous declarations in the Houſe of Delegates in Virginia that no man was more federal than himſelf, amounts to no more than this, "Make a federal government that will ſecure Virginia all her natural advantages, promote all her intereſts, regardleſs of every diſadvantage to the other ſtates, and I will ſubſcribe to it."

LONDON, October 4.

General Conway, on an application for orders reſpecting the iſlands of which he is governor, was officially informed that it was ſo doubtful what might be the iſſue of the preſent uncertainty, that it would be beſt to put Jerſey and Guernſey in the beſt ſtate of defence, and accordingly the General prepared to depart to his government. Extract of a letter from Chatham, October 1.

"Yeſterday orders were received for the Brune frigate, of 32 guns, and Incendiary and Pluto fire ſhips, to be fitted for ſea at this port, with all poſſible expedition.

"The Princeſs Amelia, of 84 guns, is ordered to be fitted for the reception of impreſſed men, the Sandwich is ready.

"The Marines have diſcontinued duty in this yard, and their guard houſe is em-

ployed as a temporary reception for impreſſed ſeamen, till a ſhip is ready for that purpoſe.

" A fire-ſhip is likewiſe ordered to be fitted at Sheerneſs,

" Saturday laſt money arrived here for the payment of this yard and Sheerneſs, which payments will commence for this yard to-morrow, and finiſh on Wedneſday. The ordinary will alſo be paid on Thurſday, which will finiſh the payment here for midſummer quarter."

The workmen at Portſmouth are working double tides, to fit out the following ſhips, viz.

Victory	100 guns
St. George	90
Ba ſl ar	98
Alcide	74
Berwick	74
Berwick	74
Bellona	74
Canada	74
Warrior	74
Dido	44
Aurora	28

The following ſhips are at Spithead.

Ardent, Bedford, Crown, Edgar, Elizabeth, Ganges, Goliah, Magnificent, Standard and Triumph. The Pegaſus ſailed yeſterday.

Extract of a letter from Canterbury, September 28.

" Powell, as I wrote you before, ſet off at four o'clock yeſterday, and arrived at London Bridge ten minutes before three o'clock. He was at Deptford on his return at ſeven o'clock; at Rocheſter at ten o'clock; and he came running into Canterbury (amidſt thouſands of ſpectators) at ſix minutes and a half before four o'clock, and appeared to have done his beſt; ſo that this phænomenon of nature, 54 years old, has travelled 112 miles in 23 hours, 53 minutes and a half, to the aſtoniſhment of all the beholders; for nothing but ocular demonſtration of ſuch a feat could poſſibly convince any rational creature. Was not a horſe to bait more in proportion, than Powel did as a man, there is not ſuch an animal in the kingdom that could perform it in the time."

Sept. 29. Twenty guineas to receive one hundred in caſe of a war being declared againſt France, on or before the 24th of October next, have been given not only at Lloyd's, but at ſeveral other coffee houſes about the Exchange to a very conſiderable amount.

We are given to underſtand that there is a probability of a commercial intercourſe being opened with North-America. It is ſaid the Americans will be ſuffered to export to the Britiſh iſlands, corn, flour, ſtaves and cattle, in their own bottoms, of a certain tonage, paying duties on thoſe articles; and that at the next meeting of parliament it was to be among the firſt buſineſs brought forward.

Ten thouſand tons of ſhipping were yeſterday taken up by the navy office.

On the 20th inſt. the Prince of Orange publiſhed a proclamation on the very happy turn of affairs, exhorting the inhabitants to demean themſelves peaceably and orderly; and not to moleſt the perſons or habitations of any on pain of his higheſt diſpleaſure.

Monday the princeſs of Orange with her three children made her triumphal entry into the Hague. The horſes were taken out of the carriage, which was drawn by women through the city into the court, amidſt the acclamations of the people; univerſal joy ſpread around, and in the evening there was a general illumination.

The Amſterdamers had not ſurrendered that city on Wedneſday morning laſt. His highneſs the duke of Brunſwick has given them three days to conſider of it, but the patriotic party are for defending the place to the laſt. Tueſday the populace ſurrounded the ſtate houſe, and threatened to maſſacre the magiſtrates of that unhappy city, if they agreed to any terms of ſubmiſſion. It is now ſurrounded by water, has about 50,0000 men under arms, amongſt which are about 12,000 Jews.

The prince, of Orange is eſtabliſhed in his honors, after an abſence of ſeven years; the free corps at the Hague are diſarmed; the Orange flag is diſplayed in the garriſon; every one has a cockade in his hat, united with the Pruſſian eagle; the ſtreets reſound with ſongs, in honor of the houſe of Naſſau. The chiefs of the faction are fled; Van Berkel is gone to Amſterdam; Zeberg to Haerlem; the Rhingrave of Salm is at Newſlays, above Woerden; whilſt others have offered their ſervices to the ſtadtholder. Naerden, which is the key of Holland to the north, as Gorcum is to the ſouth, Overryſſel and Deventer have ſurrendered to the young prince at the firſt ſummons.

It was not imagined at the Hague, on Wedneſday laſt, that France would at all interfere in behalf of the patriots.

Peters has nearly finiſhed the picture from Milton, for Macklin's intended edition of Britiſh poets. The ſubject is the introduction of Eve to Adam by an Angel. The figure of the half reluctant attitude of Eve is remarkable and admirable. The angel is a ſo finely drawn.——It is really a diſembodied ſpirit, and not, as we have generally ſeen thoſe perſonages, of corporeal ſubſtance.

The following are ten ſhips of 44 guns which are under orders of equipment en flute, to carry over troops and ſtores for the reinforcement of the garriſons in the Weſt-Indies, coaſt of Africa and America. At Chatham, Aſſurance, Argo, Serapis and Roebuck At Portſmouth, the Dover, Endimions Gorgon, Experiment, Chicheſter, and Acteon.

BOSTON, December 8.

Yeſterday, at 10 o'clock, agreeably to notification, came on at Fanuil hall the choice of Twelve Delegates to meet in convention at the State Houſe, in this town, on the ſecond Wedneſday in January next, for the purpoſe of aſſenting to and ratifying the federal conſtitution. At half after 12 the poll cloſed—when the whole number of votes was 763 of which

His Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, had	751
Hon. JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq.	760
Thomas Dawes, jun. Eſq.	749
Hon. William Phillips, Eſq.	740
Rev. Samuel Stillman, Eſq.	739
Dr. Charles Jarvis,	714
Mr. John Winthrop,	661
John Coffin Jones, Eſq.	625
Hon. Samuel Adams, Eſq.	628
Thomas Ruſſel, Eſq.	610
Hon. Caleb Davis, Eſq.	603
Chriſtopher Gore, Eſq.	517

and were declared to be choſen.

It is not in our power to refer to a period when ſuch general unanimity pervaded all ranks of citizens as on the above occaſion. No claſhing party intereſts appeared:—but the whole buſineſs exhibited ſuch marks of urbanity, as, we hope, preſage a happy iſſue of the deliberations of that great Areopagus, which is to determine whether the ſtate will aſſent to ratify a conſtitution, which has for its object, the eſtabliſhment of the dignity, freedom, and happineſs of our "dear country."

The ſuperior learning, candour and abilities, which diſtinguiſhed the defences of the propoſed conſtitution, publiſhed in the ſouthern papers, have had their due effect; for we find that notwithſtanding the innumerable diſingenuous artifices, calumnies, and miſrepreſentations made uſe of by the antifederaliſts, the people in thoſe ſtates appear to be more and more united in its favour.

ELIZABETH-TOWN. Dec. 5.

Laſt Friday morning, about two o'clock, four villains diſguiſed with hankercheifs tied over their faces, entered the houſe of the town collector of Aquaeknock, and robbed him of three hundred and ninety pounds of the public money.

New-Haven, Dec'r 20.

Extract of a letter from Jamaica. August 28.

"The embarraſſments of the trade between us and the United States are greater every day. It ſeems to be determined that the Americans ſhall not be benefitted by any intercourſe whatever: ſeveral ſeizures have lately been made for trifling errors in regiſters, &c. The ſhip Favourite Capt Sword from Philadelphia, ſloop Porgy Capt. Baſſet, from Chaleſton, were ſeized for having brandy and Gin on board; and a brig and ſchooner belonging to the Spaniards.

"The manifeſt act will ſoon take place, that no American can find any property to be diſpoſed of but it muſt be owned by Britiſh ſubjects previous to its coming from America."

We hear from Watertown, that the Rev. JOHN TRUMBULL died there laſt Friday in the 73d year of his age.

The State of Pennſylvania, by a large majority, has RATIFIED and CONFIRMED the Federal Conſtitution.

The late Convention of Georgia are to meet at Auguſta, next Tueſday.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10. By a gentleman who arrived laſt evening from Deleware, we have received the following important intelligence:

The Deputies of the ſtate convention of Delaware met at Dover, on Monday the third inſtant, and a houſe being formed, they elected James Latimer, Eſq. Preſident, —On Thurſday they ratified the new federal conſtitution by an *unanimous* vote, and on Friday every member ſigned the ratification.

WE, the Subſcribers, having been appointed commiſſioners by the honourable court of Probate for the diſtrict of Fairfield, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the eſtate of Eben Hawley, late of Stratford deceaſed repreſented inſolvent: do hereby give notice that we ſhall attend on ſaid Buſineſs on the firſt Mondays in the months of January, February, March, April and May next, at the houſe of Daniel Hawley in the Pariſh of North Stratford in ſaid Town of Stratford at nine o'Clock A. M. on each of ſaid Days. All Accounts muſt be atteſted.

DANIEL FAIRCHILD
JOSEPH WALKER
JOHN BENJAMIN } Commiſſioners

Stratford, December 17, 1787. 44—3w

WE the Subſcribers having been appointed Commiſſioners by the honorable Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Stratford to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of

THOMAS CURTISS,

late of ſaid Stratford, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend on ſaid Buſineſs on the third Tueſday of inſtant December, and on the third Tueſdays in the Months of January, February, March, April and May next, at the Houſe where the deceaſed laſt dwelt in ſaid Stratford, at Two o'clock P. M. on each of the ſaid Days. All Accounts muſt be atteſted.

ROBERT WALKER
SAMUEL BEERS } Commiſſioners.

Stratford, Dec. 17. 1787. 44 3

ACADEMY.

AN Accademy is opened in upper Salem, in the County of Weſt-Cheſter, and State of New-York, under the immediate inſpection of Mr. Anaſi Lewis, in a convenient building prepared for that purpoſe, where the learned languages, and all kinds of academical literature will be accurately taught.

The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy; decent lodgings for Students may be had in the Neighbourhood on the moſt reaſonable terms; and particular care will be taken to furniſh the ſchool with every neceſſary accommodation.

Thoſe Gentlemen who ſend their children to this Academy may depend on their being treated with parental tenderneſs, faithfully inſtructed in the various branches of Science, and carefully inſpected in regard to their moral deportment.

As an Inſtitution of this kind has been much needed in this part of the country, it is hoped our deſign will meet with early encouragement from the friends of literature.

By Order of the Truſtees.

EBENEZER PURDY
JOHN DELIVAN
URIAH WALLACE } Committee.

Upper Salem, Dec. 4th, 1787.

N. B. A neat Set of Globes have been procured for the uſe of Students in Geography and Aſtronomy.

TAKEN by Treaſurer's warrants &c to be ſold at public Vendue at the Sign Poſt in New-Milford, for hard Money, ſolder's Notes out previous to 1785 or Certificates for Intereſt on Money loaned to this State, ſo much of the real Eſtate of Jonathan Boſford, Edmund Boſtwick, Domini Duglaſs, John Egleſtone David Ferris, William Gillet, Nathan Leavenworth, Daniel Lyman, Aſa Morriſs, Joſeph Mygatt, Darius Olmſted, Benjamin Seeley and Caleb Ferril, jun. as to pay their Taxes made on Liſts 1782, 1783, & 1784, and legal Coſts, on Monday the 26th Day of February next unleſs prevented by a previous Settlement.

ISAAC BOSTWICK
ELIZUR WARNER } Collectors.

New-Milford, November 29, 1787. 43—3w

TAKEN by State and Town warrants, and to be ſold at public auction at the Sign Poſt in Milford, on the 14th day of February next, at 2 o'clock P. M. ſo much of the lands of Samuel Platt, James Fenn, Landa Beach, Zebulon Gillet, Caleb Smith, Samuel Nettleton, Iſaac Nettleton, John Dudden, Richard Law, David Lambert, James Davidſon, Peter Perit, jun. and David Clark, as will be ſufficient to pay their taxes due to me, unleſs prevented by a previous ſettlement.

ANDREW CLARK, Collector.

Milford Dec. 13, 1787.

RAN AWAY

FROM the Subſcriber on the 23d Inſtant. a NEGRO FELLOW by the Name of JACK DUBLIN; he is of a remarkable large Stature—very robuſt, about ſix Feet one or two Inches high—thirty-ſix Years old, goes ſomething lame with his left Leg; he has likewiſe a remarkable Bunch on the Back of one of his Hands:—He had on when he went away, a light or reddiſh brown Coat, and Overalls of the ſame: he likewiſe Carries the Marks of the Laſh on his Back, which he received for Theft, and was ſold by Order of Court for 18 Years for Damages and Coſt,——Whoever will apprehend ſaid Negro, or cauſe the ſame to be taken into Cuſtody, ſo that he may be returned to the Subſcriber at Great Barrington or Mr. Ebenezer Dimon at Fairfield, ſhall be entitled to SEVEN DOLARS Reward and neceſſary Charges paid by

CHARLES WHITING.

Fairfield, November 24th 1787.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, the valuable Farm on which he now lives, lying in the north-eaſt part of Eaſt-Haven, containing 105 acres. Said Farm is well divided into mowing, paſture, plough land, and wood land, it yields annually between forty and fifty loads of good hay, and thirty barrels of good Cider. The houſe and barn on it are convenient for a Farmer: the barn is fifty one feet in length. It is ſix miles from the City of New-Haven, and five miles from the center of Branford As there is a plenty of Wood on it, and as it is known to be a fruitful profitable Farm, it is very convenient for any Gentleman in New-Haven or Branford who wiſhes to furniſh himſelf with a Farm for a Country-Seat, whence he may derive his Wood, Hay, Butter, Cheeſe, Cider, fruit, &c. Said Farm is now in good heart, is incloſed and properly divided with good Fences, the Buildings are in good repair, and there is now growing on it a plenty of Stuff for additional Fences, as the purchaſer may chooſe. JOHN ROBINSON.

New-Haven. Dec. 13. 43

STRAYED or ſtolen from this City, a bay Horſe, with a white Streak in his Face, about fourteen Hands high, had on but three Shoes. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have a generous reward and all neceſſary Charges paid by

CLARK DAVIS.

Watertown, December 4, 1787. 42--3

For SALE, by

Robert Johnſton,

No. 14, Water Street, in the Houſe lately occupied by Col. Samuel Ogden, New-York.

A large and general Aſſortment of

IRON CASTINGS,

Among which are the following, viz.

IRON HOLLOW WARE, of all Sizes.

Pot-Aſh Kettles caſt with Bottom down.
Clock and Window Weights
Griddles large and ſmall.
Tea Kettles large and ſmall. Bake Pans do. do.
Cart, Waggon, Coach and Chair Boxes.
56, 28, and 14lb. Weights with Rings.
Mortars and Peſtles. Sad Irons.
Franklin Stoves, large and ſmall.
Rittenhouſe, do. do.
Ten and ſix plate, do. do. cloſe ſtoves
Sharp's new invented Stove Grates.
Canada Stoves for large Rooms.
Patent Caboofes for Ships, with one and two boilers, Grates and Oven.
Fire Places with jambs complete
Back Plates of every Dimenſion.
Hibernia, Mount-Hope, Andover and New Mine Pig Metal.
Gudgeons and Mill Iron.

Nathaniel Hazard,

Has for Sale, at No 51, Water-Street, near Burling's Slip,

NEW-YORK,

MADEIRA, TENERIFFE, FAYAL } WINES, *in Pipes, &c.*

NANTZ BRANDY, ditto.

NEW-YORK RUM, well flavoured and good Proof, exchanged for Moloſſes, on Terms advantageous to the Purchaſer of the Rum.

Refined LUMP SUGARS, per 5 Cwt.

Maxwell's approved SCOTCH SNUFF, warranted equal to any made in America or Great-Britain.

Bliſtered STEEL, warranted good, of ſuperior Quality for Farmer's Uſe, and the Manufacture of Mill-Saws, uncommonly cheap.

BAR-IRON & CART TIRE.

Light and neat Hollow Ware.

New-York, Oct. 30. [38 tf.]

Drugs and Medicines.

HEZEKIAH BEARDSLEY.

has received by the laſt Veſſels from *London and Amſterdam* a freſh ſupply of *Drugs and Medicines*. He has now on hand a large and general aſſortment, which he will ſell wholeſale and retail very cheap for ready pay—at his Store directly oppoſite *Mr. John Miles's* Tavern.

Caſh given for Bees wax.

NEW-HAVEN September 4th, 1787.

DANCING SCHOOL.

THE Dancing School, kept by M. CHARLES J. DE BERARD, is now open for the reception of Ladies and Gentlemen, at the City Aſſembly Room, in Court-Street.

N. B. Ladies and Gentlemen in the country, who wiſh to attend the Dancing School, may be accommodated with genteel boarding and lodging at the City Aſſembly Room,

By the Public's moſt humble Servant,

41 6t JOHN MIX, Jun

New-Haven, Nov. 28.

The Subſcribers for a

Philoſophical Apparatus

for YALE-COLLEGE, are hereby requeſted to pay to JAMES HILLHOUSE, Eſq. Treaſurer, their ſeveral Subſcriptions, that the ſame may be inveſted in an apparatus as ſoon as poſſible.

EZRA STILES, Preſident.

CASH paid for *Shipping Furrs,*

Such as Red Foxes, Otters, Minks, Martins, Fiſhers, &c. By

Hezekiah Beardſley,

At his Druggiſt Store, oppoſite Mr. John Miles's Tavern.

New Haven, November 8. [38 tf.]

John Goodrich

Has for Sale, at his Store, near the College in New-Haven, an Aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Among which are

CAMPHOR,	Ipecacuanha,
Opium,	Jallap
Rhubarb,	Emetic Tartar,
Jeſuits Bark,	Ens Veneris,
do. do. Red,	Carolina pink root,
Calomel,	Magneſia Alba.

Volatile Spirits of Sal Armoniac, and dulcify'd Spirits of Nitre in Quantity, and cheap.

Anderſon's Scotch Pills,	Bateman's Drops,
Hoopper's do.	Hill's Balſam of Honey,
Keyſer's do.	Turlington's Balſam of
Dr. James's Fever Powder,	Life,
Godfrey's Cordial,	Britiſh Oil.

Alſo Oil of Turpentine,

Varniſh, Roſin, Putty, Verdigriſs, Umber, India Red, Venetian Red, True Carmine, Sap Green, & other Painter's Colours, Dyers' Stuffs, Cordial Waters, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Candy, &c.

New-Haven, Auguſt 21. 27 tf.

CASH For FLAXSEED

The Higheſt Price will be given by

Elijah Auſtin, & Comp'y,

At their Store, on UNION WHARF.

Where alſo may be had, exceedingly cheap for CASH or FLAXSEED,

Excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt, 100, or Dozen Pound.

Do. ROCK SALT, by the 100 Buſhel, or leſs Quantity.

St. Croix RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.

HOLLOW WARE, by the Ton, or leſs Quantity.

CHALK, by do. or Cwt.—very cheap.

Likewiſe a Variety of

European GOODS, Cutlery, Hard-Ware, &c,

To be ſold at this Office, *Strongs* ALMANACK for 1788.

Juſt publiſhed in Philadelphia, and to be ſold by

ISAAC BEERS,

The American Muſæum,

or Repoſitory of ancient and modern Fugitive Pieces, for September, 1787.

The price of this valuable publication is a Quarter of a Dollar ſingle, —— to ſubſcribers 18*ſ.* Pennſylvania currency per annum. One half to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing. ALSO

The Columbian Magazine,

For September, 1787.

Price a Quarter of a Dollar ſingle, or 2*ſ.* Pennſylvania currency per annum, to ſubſcribers. One half to be paid at ſubſcribing.

To be Sold at this Office, A Sheet ALMANACK,

For 1788. Very convenient for Merchants' Counting Rooms, Taverns, Public Offices, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ſo much of the Real Eſtate, formerly occupied by JOSEPH WILFORD, as will be ſufficient to pay the Taxes due from him on the Liſt of 1782, will be ſold at Public Auction, at the Sign Poſt in Branford, on The Firſt Monday in January next, at Two o'clock in the afternoon, unleſs prevented by a previous Settlement.

REUBEN ROSE, Collector.

Branford, Dec. 1, 1787. 42 3

New-Haven: Printed and Publiſhed by JOSIAH MEIGS, at the South Corner of the Green, fronting the Market. Price Eight Shillings per Annum

☞ Eſſays, and Articles of Intelligence are gratefully received, and ADVERTISEMENTS inſerted on reaſonable Terms.